

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9. 1737.

No. 610.

To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,



HERE is no Man can be surprized, to see the Enemies of Virtue, and the Patrons of all Licentiousness, disturb'd at any Measure calculated to correct that Dissoluteness of Morals, by which their Hopes are supported, however destructive it be to their Country.

It is nothing strange, that such as have themselves thrown off all the Restraints of Decency and Good Manners, should become the Advocates of every Enormity.

BUT it seems most extraordinary, to see the Liberty of the Press lugg'd in by Head and Shoulders, as if it was concerned in the Regulation of Interludes. This Proceeding calls for severe Animadversion, as it can result from no other Design, than to mislead the Friends of Liberty into an Opinion the most remote from Truth in the World, to persuade them that the Advocates for a Restraint of the Stage, are Enemies to the Liberty of the Press.

FOR this most wicked Purpose is the Confinement of the Stage to Decency and Good Manners, represented as an Attempt of a parallel Nature to licensing the Press; when, in Truth, there is no Manner of Connection between them, no Room for any Comparison: Nor has the Liberty of the Press any where more zealous and more sincere Friends and Advocates, than among those who are desirous to correct the Abuse of the Stage. So little Relation have they to each other, that were all Interludes to be suppress'd, and all Stage-Plays put down, the Liberty of the Press would not be at all concerned, but remain unviolated and flourishing as ever.

I COULD not have conceived, before I read the *Craftsman* of the 28th ult. that the Freedom of Writing depended upon the Support of *Bartholomew and Southwark Fairs*; and that *My Lord Mayor of London*, was to be deem'd an Enemy to the Liberty of the Press, or to *British Liberty*, whenever he went about to restrain the one, or limit the other; much less could I imagine that the *Supreme Legislature* of the Kingdom had no Liberty to consult the Preservation of Virtue and Good Manners, without infringing *British Liberty*: Or that the Liberty of abusing the Stage to serve the Purposes of Vice and Immorality, was to be consider'd in any other Light, than the Liberty of cheating and robbing; a Liberty that ought not to have any Place in a well-regulated Government: But, for aught I know, we may be told by and by, that an Act against House-breaking infringes *British Liberty*.

THE Licentiousness of the Stage has long been Matter of just Complaint among honest and sensible Men of every Party; among all who are Friends to Government, who love our Constitution, and are desirous to preserve that Virtue, by which alone it can be supported. It has been acknowledg'd on all Hands, that the Abuse of the Stage has been carried to an enormous Height, and that it call'd in the loudest Manner for a Regulation; yet it was designed to carry this Abuse still higher; to confine it within no Bounds; to strike at the Root of all Government; to subvert all Authority; to let loose the Dogs of Malice at Majesty itself; to sow, if possible, Division in that Family, on whose Harmony our Happiness is founded, and who can never be divided without Ruin to themselves, and Destruction to the Publick. When this most impious, most wicked Design was apparent; when the Royal Family was struck at, and the King upon the Throne made the Object of their Attack; when this Evil was known to be conceived, and nigh to be executed, it became the immediate and just Concern of the Legislature, to defeat such enormous Wickedness, and prevent the Designs of those whose incessant Labour it is, by any Means, to subvert the present Establishment.

WHAT, therefore, the Enemies of the Government would basely misrepresent as Precipitancy in the Legislature, was the Effect of a Zeal for His Majesty's Person, which must rejoyce the Heart of every good Englishman, and which can never be exerted with too much Alacrity; a Zeal to support the Dignity of the British Crown, becoming a British Parliament.

IT was this Zeal for the Honour of his Royal Master, this honest Veneration for his Royal Person, that engag'd the honourable Gentleman, who has long stood the Butt of Envy, and the Mark at which Detraction has empty'd her Quiver, to vindicate the British Name, to assert the Dignity of the Throne, and oppose the Defamers of his Sovereign.

EVERY Obligation of Duty and Affection, exacted this Conduct from him in the strongest Manner, and he thought it highly import'd him on this extraordinary Occasion, to shew the warmest and most active Zeal, in a Point where the Honour of his Prince was so highly concerned.

COULD the Patrons of all Licentiousness, have still been contented to have confined their infamous Abuse to the honourable Person, who has so many Years stood the Fire of their whole Artillery, they would still have met with the same Fate from him, they would still have been despis'd; secure in his own Integrity, he pitied their Malice, and condemn'd their Invectives, while they reach'd no further than his own Person and Actions; but when their Desperation broke through all Limits, when the Honour of the King, and the Dignity of the Throne, had no Restraint on their Madnets, when their infamous Licentiousness fix'd every Man's Resentment, was his alone to be suppress'd?

No, the Honourable Person would have departed from the Character of his whole Life, if any Consideration relating to himself had prevailed, when the Preservation of the Royal Family upon the Throne, and the Support of the Protestant Interest call'd upon him, and every other Gentleman, to put a Stop to that Inundation of Licentiousness, which was design'd to overwhelm our Government, and tear it from its Foundations.

I do not go at all too far in this Description; it could have no other Issue; all Government must be upheld in free Countries by the Veneration which the Govern'd have for their Governors; where Magistracy is not maintain'd by Force, it must be supported by Reverence.

SOCIETY cannot then have greater Enemies than those who labour to root out from among the People all Regard for Magistracy, all Veneration for Government, who endeavour to make all Authority contemptible, and all Rule odious; who employ every Art and every Misrepresentation to make the People uneasy, not with the Abuse of Government, but with Government itself, to make them hate not the Misapplication of Power, but the justest and mildest Use of it: Such has been, and such is still the Licentiousness of the Faction against the present Government; *Eademum Istorum Libertas est, non Senatuum, non Magistratus, non Leges, non mores Majorum, non Instituta Patrum vereri.*

Was not therefore our All concern'd in the Prevention of their Designs, who levell'd their Arrows at the highest Authority among us, at the Fountain of all other Authority, at the Royal Authority? Was it not worthy of a British Parliament to interpose, when not the Abuse of Royal Power, but the Kingly Office itself was struck at; when Majesty, as such, was made the Subject of Ridicule, and treated with all Indignity, instead of meeting a sacred Regard? Or, were the Friends of the Protestant Interest to sit unconcerned, and see that Royal Family traduc'd, defam'd, and made the Sport of dissolute Mobs, with whose Support our Laws, our Liberties, and our Constitution stand immediately connected? Would such a Conduct have been approved by any Man, who deserves the Name of a Briton? To such only could it be agreeable, that can, with the Craftsman, lament over the Obscurity of a Piece, conceiv'd with as wicked a Design as ever enter'd the Heart of Man; conceiv'd with a Design to sow Divisions in that Family, where they can never take Place, without putting a Period to the Happiness of this Nation. Does any Man in his Senses think, that they who would rob us of the Protection of the present Royal Family, have any other Resource to recommend to us, but what must come from Rome? Would the People of England be pleas'd with the Republicans Wooden King, or with what they more sincerely intend, a Government without a King? Surely, then it was worthy the Concern of the Legislature to put some Stop to that Licentiousness which could have nothing in View but to

introduce among us either Anarchy or the worst of Tyranny; they will, I doubt not, on this Account, meet with sincere Applause in the Breast of every good Man, every Friend to Virtue, every Loyer of the present Royal Family and our excellent Constitution? Let the Enemies of true Liberty foam and rave as long as they please, while in the midst of their Abuse they are obliged to confess on the one Hand, that the Regulation of the Stage was worthy the Care of the Legislature, and call'd for their Correction; and on the other hand, that in their Redress, they have aim'd no further than the making that Statute Law which before was Common Law, the giving that Power to an Officer of the Crown by Act of Parliament, which he had before by Custom.

I design to send you more Observations on this Subject.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,
APPIUS.

THE Great Duke of Tuscany has had a Fit of the Strangury, and his Stomach is so weak that he lives entirely upon Sweetmeats.

The Corsicans having set up a Manufacture of Iron and Leather, are said now to want no Necessary from Genoa, but Linnen, and fine Woollen Cloth for Persons of Distinction, and Writing Paper.

They write from Paris, that M. Chauvelin, the late Keeper of the Seals, having talk'd too freely of the King's Ministers and Measures, is, by his Majesty's Lettre de Cachet, remov'd with his Family from Grosbois to Bourges, the Capital of the Duchy of Berry; which is a Town of difficult Access, encompass'd with Rivers and Marshes, and supposed to lie in the Centre of the Kingdom.

It is said, that a Treaty is on foot betwixt Spain and Portugal, in Order to render their Accommodation the more solid; and that the French King is to guarantee it.

Some Letters from Madrid say, that Mr. Keene, the British Plenipotentiary, has given in another very smart Memorial to that Court, wherein he repeats his Britannick Majesty's Complaints of the Behaviour of the Spaniards in the West Indies.

'Tis expected at the Hague, that the particular Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and King of France, will be shortly communicated to the States General, and to the King of Great Britain, by the Ministers of those two Powers, who are at the same time to invite his Britannick Majesty and their High Mightinesses to accede to it.

The Motion of some French Troops in Flanders, at which some People in the Dutch Provinces have taken an Alarm, is said to be only with a Design to be employ'd in repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Air, Gravelin, and other Places.

Since the Answers from the Emperor and the Court of France, concerning the Succession of Berg and Juliers, have been deliver'd to the States, 'tis whisper'd that a considerable Body of the French Troops is to come down towards the Maese, under the Command of the Marshal D'Asfeldt, and the Count de Belisse, to cover those Duchies; or, rather, upon Occasion, to put them under a Sequestration; the Courts of Vienna and Versailles having made a particular Convention upon this Head: And such as have seen the aforesaid Answers, imagine they perceive such a Design in Agitation; but the Truth of the Whole must be left to Time. — What is most certain is, that the Mediatorial Powers have resolv'd to write strenuously to the Elector Palatine, to engage him to return such an Answer to the Project of Accommodation as may be final. — How the Court of Prussia will behave upon the Whole, is a Matter of very great Attention. 'Tis at present certain, that several Detachments file off by Parties towards Cleves, in Order to be at Hand to cover the Duchies of Berg and Juliers; and with a View, as 'tis said, to hinder any Acts or Attempts of Violence.

They write from Vienna, That the Emperor having certify'd to the Pope, that he expected from his Holiness's Religion, the same Subsidies that his Predecessors granted to former Emperors, when they were at War with the Turks, the Pope made An-

swear

fewer that he was very ready to grant them; but that he should be loth to do it, if the Army were commanded by a General to whom the Successor of St. Peter could not give his Apostolical Benediction. 'Tis obvious enough that the Pope had the Count de Seckendorf in his Eye; and this, perhaps, gave Rise to some very different Reports: The one, that the Count was going to embrace the Catholick Religion; and the other, that the Emperor had resolved to restore the Command in Chief to the Count de Palis, from whom it was taken formerly on no better Pretence, than that the Emperor ought not to trust an Hungarian General with the Chief Command of his Armies.

The Duke of Courland, before his Death, wrote to the Kings of Sweden and Prussia, and to some other Princes, to desire them to interest themselves in Favour of the Duchies of Courland and Semigallia, to prevent their being divided into Palatinates, and that the States may have the Liberty of chusing their New Duke, either for their own Interest, or for securing the Protestant Religion in Courland, where it would be a great Sufferer, were the Poles to put in Execution their Decree, made at Grodno, in 1727, and in pursuance thereof, to nominate some Duke of the Romish Religion. Mean Time, if the States may have the Liberty of chusing their own Sovereign, 'tis believed that the Prince of Hesse-Homburg will be the Man, who may justly be stil'd *The Darling of the North*.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, June 4. Arrived the Ormond's Success, from Monserat.

Falmouth, June 4. Wind N. Arrived the Hanover Packet, Osborne, in 13 Days from Lisbon. Remain the King George Packet for Lisbon, and the Eagle Packet for the Groyne.

Pool, June 6. Yesterday failed from hence the Richard of London, Piercy, for Cork and Newfoundland.

Southampton, June 6. Since my last arrived the Delight of Southampton, Wadmore, from Kinfales; the King's Fisher, Luce, of and for Jersey from London; the Reunion, Mefnil, of and from Cherbourg; the Charming Betty, Le Gras, of and from Jersey; the Three Brothers, Oliver, of Southampton from Oporto; the Heathcote Galley of Southampton, West, from South Carolina, Oporto, Lisbon and Guernsey. Sailed the King's Fisher aforementioned for Jersey, the Two Marys of Southampton, Gordon, for Guernsey; the Martha of Southampton, Parkes, for Cadiz. Wind N.E.

Portsmouth, June 7. Sailed the Providence, Holiday, the Endeavour, Martin, both with Wheat for Cadiz; the Lively, Coleman, from Cork for Bremen. Came to Spithead the Maffra, Smith, from Lisbon for London.

Dover, June 7. Arrived the Clever, Blew, from Oporto, and the Cato, Harding, from Virginia.

Deal, June 7. Wind N. E. Several Ships mentioned Yesterday, are failed. Remain the India Merchant, Barlow; the Neptune, Godlee, for Orders. Put back the Richard and Hannah, Smith, from Oporto for Yarmouth. Came down and failed thro' this Morning, his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham, and the Rebecca and Mary, Ouchterlony, for Newfoundland. Arrived the Britannia, Foss, from South Carolina.

The Mercury, Pike, is arrived at St. Christopher's from London, and the Clement, Taylor, from Madeira at Barbados.

Gravesend, June 7. Passed by the Mary, Kempt, and the Judith, Bradshaw, from Oporto; the Union, Lemeturier, from Guernsey; the Vigilance, Avis, from St. Christophers; the Loyal Judith, Coultus, from Stetin.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on William Lee, Esq; one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench; and the same Day his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench: and Sir William Chapple, Kt. Member of Parliament for Dorchester, will be made one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the Room of the Lord Chief Justice Lee; and Roger Holland, Esq; Member of Parliament for Chippenham in Wilts, will be made a Welch Judge in the room of Serjeant Chapple.

To-morrow being the first Day of Trinity Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Judges, Serjeants at Law, &c. will go with the usual Formality to Westminster Hall.

We hear that their Majesties, and the rest of the Royal Family will go to Richmond for two or three Weeks, as soon as the Parliament breaks up; and from thence they will go to Hampton-Court.

On Saturday next, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, their Majesties will receive the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction on that Occasion.

To-morrow comes on the Election for the Borough of Southampton, in the Room of John Conduit, Esq; deceased.

We hear that the Horse belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, which won the King's Plate of 100 Guineas at Guildford, has likewise won the King's Plate at Salisbury.

Yesterday one Jenkinson was committed to the Gate House, Westminster, by Justice Manly, for Shoplifting.

We hear, that the Report of the 12 Malefactors, now under Sentence of Death, will be made to his Majesty in Council this Day.

High Water this Day }	Morning }	Evening }
at London Bridge. }	7 21 }	7 46 }

Bank Stock 147 1-4th to 147. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 1-half to 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto, 113, to 112 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 7-8ths to 107. Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 112 1-8th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 7 l. to 1 s. Old ditto 6 l. 19 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 4 s. to 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1 to 4 1-4th Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

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Woerden in 1672	Stafarda in 1690	Spires in 1703
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Hindheim 1674	Spireback 1692	Eckeren 1705
Mulchausen 1674	Larden, or 3 1693	Calcinato 1706
Colmar 1674	Narwinden 1693	Cass. no 1706
Altenheim 1675	Marfiglia 1693	Turin 1706
Confarbrick 1675	Carpi 1701	Ramillies 1706
Cassell 1677	Chiari 1701	Castiglione 1706
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TRANSLATED from the FRENCH.

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